

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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**GCSE**

138/01

**DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY**

**PAPER 1**

**Foundation Tier**

A.M. MONDAY, 2 June 2008

30 minutes

	Leave Blank
Question 1	
Question 2	
Question 3	
TOTAL MARK	

# INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Where the space is not sufficient for your answer, continue the answer at the back of the book, taking care to number the continuation correctly.

# INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1. (a) **Complete** the table below by placing these design process stages in the correct order.  
One has been completed for you. [4]

~~Final evaluation~~      Development      Analysis      Design brief      Initial ideas

Design process stages
Final evaluation

- (b) **Underline** the correct words to complete the sentences below.

(i) Designers analyse **existing products** / **initial ideas** / **final ideas** to find out how they are made. [1]

(ii) Designers improve ideas in the **analysis** / **development** / **design brief** stage of the design process. [1]

(iii) Designers analyse the **development** / **final product** / **design brief** before starting their design ideas. [1]

- (c) Designers often make several prototypes or models before making the final product.  
**Give two** reasons why this is done.  $2 \times [2]$

Reason 1: .....

.....

Reason 2: .....

.....

- (d) Complete the following paragraph by writing the correct word from the list below. [4]  
*Use each word only once.*

**retailer****designer****manufacturer****consumer**

In a company that designs and makes products the ..... designs  
a new product. It is then made by the ..... . Before selling the  
new product it may be tested to make sure it is safe for the .....  
to market, before it is sold to the ..... .

2. (a) Product packaging is usually labelled with information. An example of packaging is shown below.



- (i) **Name** the symbol labelled **A**. [1]

.....

- (ii) **Give one** reason why this symbol is used on packaging. [2]

.....

.....

- (iii) **State** what symbol **B** means. [2]

.....

.....

- (b) Give **three** reasons why products are packaged.  $3 \times [1]$

Reason 1: .....

Reason 2: .....

Reason 3: .....

- (c) (i) **Give one** advantage of recycling packaging. [2]

.....

.....

- (ii) **Give one** reason why consumers might find it difficult to recycle product packaging. [2]

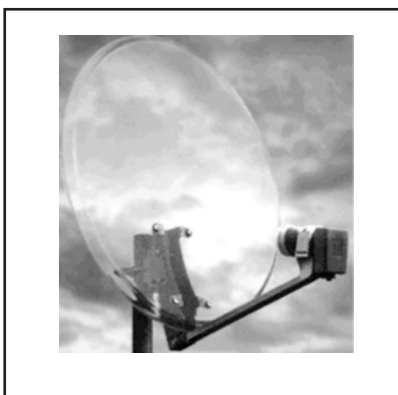
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3. (a) Satellite dishes are now available in a variety of colours as well as transparent.



*Standard black*



*Transparent*



*Coloured*

**Describe one** positive effect that using *transparent* satellite dishes has on the environment. [2]

.....

.....

**Turn over for part (b)**

- (b) The design of television sets has changed over time.  
**Study** the three television sets below.



**Television A**

- Single speaker.
- Black plastic case.
- Standard screen TV.



**Television B**

- Stereo speakers.
- Silver plastic.
- Widescreen TV.



**Television C**

- Surround sound.
- Silver metal case.
- LCD TV screen.

**State two** changes that have been made to the televisions, and then explain how each change has benefited or helped the consumer.

*One example has been completed for you:*

Television: C

**State** what has changed: Television C is lighter to carry than television B

**Explain** how this change has benefited or helped the consumer: It is easier to move about.

(I) Television: .....

**State** what has changed: ..... [1]

**Explain** how this change has benefited or helped the consumer: .....

..... [2]

(II) Television: .....

**State** what has changed: ..... [1]

**Explain** how this change has benefited or helped the consumer: .....

..... [2]

[illegible]